

L O R R A I N E

the eastern and the western kingdom ever since Louis the German and Charles the Bald divided the realm of Lothar II more ethnographically by the treaty of Meerssen, August 8, 870. After the deposition in 897 of the emperor Charles III., who for a short time appeared at the head of the three reunited realms, the country still remained distinct though the invasions of the Northmen and feudal disintegration creeping in from the west vied to tear it to pieces. Yet the emperor Arnulf, after his success against the Scandinavians, restored some order, and made his son Zwentibulch king over that part of the empire in 894. But he never overcame the difficulties inherent in a country peopled by Franks, Burgundians, Almans, Irishmen, and Scandinavians speaking various Romance and Teutonic dialects, the western group being evidently attracted by the growth of a French eastern by that of a German nationality. King Zwentibulch quarrelled with certain powerful lords, offended mortally the bishops, especially that of Treves and finally lost his life in battle on the 13th August 900. In the days of Louis the Child, the last of the eastern Carolings, there rose to dual dignity Peggarr Long neck, count of Hasepungu, Hannegan, or Hainault, who owned a number of fiefs and monasteries in the diocese of Liège. He found it profitable to adhere to Charles king of the Western Franks especially after Louis's death in 911. His son Gisilbert from 915 began to rule the Lotharingians likewise in opposition to Conrad I and Henry I who were the successors of Louis the Child with the exception however of Alsace and the Frisian districts which now separated definitively to remain with the German kingdom. By the treaty of Bonn (921) the Lotharingian duchy was ceded formally to France, until Henry I profiting by the dissension between Charles the Simple and his rivals subdued Gisilbert and his dominion (925) and about 928 returned it to him with the hand of his daughter as a member of the German kingdom though rather more independent than other duchies. Its western frontier now appears to have extended up to the Dutch Zealand.

Henry's son the great Otto I when his brother rebelled in conjunction with Eberhard and Gisilbert the dukes of Franconia and Lotaringia, beat and annihilated these two vassals (939) and secured the latter country by a treaty with the French king Louis IV who married Gisilbert's widow entrusting it consecutively to his brother Henry, to a Duke Otto and from 944 to Conrad the Red his son in law. Chiefly with the help of the Lotharingians he invaded France in order to reinstate the king, who had been dethroned by his proud vassals. But a few years later, when Rudolph, the son of King Otto and the English Edith and Duke Conrad discontented with certain measures rose against their father and lord the ever restless spirit of the Lotharingians broke out into new commotions. The stern king however, suppressed them removed both his son and his son in law from their office and appointed his youngest brother the learned and statesmanlike Brun archbishop of Cologne and chancellor of the realm to be also duke of as he is called archduke of Lotharingia. Brun snatched what was still left of demeane lands and some wealthy abbeys like St Maximine near Treves from the rapacious nobles, who had entirely converted the offices of counts and other functionaries into hereditary property. He pressed over their diets enforced the public peace, and defended with their assistance the frontier lands of Germany against the pernicious influence of the death struggles fought between the last Carolings of Laon and the dukes of Liris. Quelling the insurrections of a younger Peggarr in the lower or riparian regions, he admitted a faithful Count Frederick who possessed much land in the Ardennes at Verdun and at Bar, in the

dignity. Although the emperor, after Brun's early death October 10, 960 took the border land into his own hands, he connived, as it appears, at the beginning of a final division between an upper and a lower duchy—leaving the first to Frederick and his descendants, while the other administered by a Duke Gottfried, was again disturbed by a third Reginar and his brother Lambert of Louvain. When Otto II actually restored their fiefs to them in 976 he nevertheless granted the lower duchy to Charles a son of the Caroling Louis IV and his own aunt Gertrude. Henceforth there are two duchies of Lorraine the official name applying originally only to the first but the two dignitaries being distinguished as *Dux Mosellanorum* and *Dux Ripuariorum*, or later on *Dux Metensis et Barrensis* and *Dux Lotariensis, de Brabantia Fulkensis or de Limburg*. Both territories now swarmed with ecclesiastical and temporal lords who struggled to be independent, and though nominally the subjects of the German kings and emperors frequently held fiefs from the kings and the grand seigneurs of France.

Between powerful vassals and encroaching neighbours the imperial delegate in the lower duchy could only be a still more powerful seignior. But Duke Charles became the captive of the bishop of Laon, and died in 994. His son Duke Otto dying childless (1004) left two sisters married to the counts of Louvain and Namur. Between 1012 and 1023 appears Duke Gottfried I. son of a count of Verdun and supporter of the emperor Henry II who fighting his way against the counts of Louvain, Namur, Luxembourg and Holland is succeeded by his brother Gozelo I hitherto margrave of Antwerp who since 1033, with the emperor's permission ruled also Upper Lorraine and defended the frontier bravely against the incursions of Count Otto of Blois the adversary of Conrad II. At his death (1046) the upper duchy went to his second son Gottfried while the eldest, Gozelo II succeeded in the lower until he died childless (1046). But Gottfried II (the Bearded) an energetic but untrustworthy vassal, rebelled twice in alliance with King Henry I of France and Count Baldwin V of Flanders against the emperor Henry V, who opposed a union of the duchies in such hands. Lower Lorraine therefore was given (1046) to Count Frederick of Luxembourg after whose death (1066) it was nevertheless held by Gottfried who in the mean time being banished the country had married Beatrice, the widow of Boniface of Tuscany and acted a prominent part in the affairs of Italy. As duke of Spoleto and champion of the Holy See he rose to great importance during the turbulent minority of Henry IV. When he died December 21 1069 his son Gottfried III the Hunch backed, succeeded in the lower duchy who for a short time was the husband to Matilda of Canossa the daughter of Boniface and Beatrice. Soon however he turned his back on Italy and the pope joined Henry IV fought with the Saxon rebels and Robert of Flanders and in the end was miserably murdered by an emissary of the count of Holland February 26 1076. Conrad the emperor's young son now held the duchy nominally till it was granted 1088 to Gottfried IV count of Bouillon and son of Ida a sister of Gottfried III and Count Eustace of Boulogne the hero of the first crusade who died king of Jerusalem in 1100. After him Henry count of Limburg obtained the country, but adhering to the old emperor in his last struggles, he was removed by the son in May 1106 to make room for Gottfried V the great grand son to Lambert I count of Lorraine a descendant of the first dual house which had been expelled by Otto the Great. Nevertheless he joined his predecessor in rebellion against the emperor (1114) but returned to his aide in the war about the see of Liège. Later on he opposed King Lothar III who in turn supported William son of Henry of Limburg but died in peace with Conrad

III, January 15 1139 His son Gottfrid VI was the last duke of Lower Lorraine and second duke of Brabant Henceforth the duchy split definitely into that of Limburg the inheritance of the counts of Verdun, and that of Louvain or Brabant, the dominion of the ancient line of the counts of Hapsburg. Various fragments remained in the hands of the counts of Luxemburg, Namur, Flanders Holland Juliers, &c.

Upper Lorraine a hilly tableland is bordered on the east by the ridge of the Vosges, on the north by the Ardennes and on the south by the table land of Langres Towards the west the open country stretches on into Champagne. The Meuse and the Moselle the latter with its tributary Meurthe and Saar, run through it from S.E. to N.W. in a direction parallel to the ridge of the Argonne. In this country Duke Frederick was succeeded by his son and grandson till 1033 Afterwards Gozelo I and Gottfrid the Bearded, Count Albert of Alsace and his brother or nephew Gerard, held the duchy successively under very insecure circumstances. The ducal territories were even then on all sides surrounded and broken in upon not only by those of the three bishoprics but also by the powerful counts of Bar Moreover when in 1070 a new dynasty was established in Theodorie son of Count Gerard of Alsace his brother Gerard of Vaudemont became the founder of a separate line. The former political and feudal ties still connected the duchy with the empire. The bishoprics were the suffragans of the archbishop of Treves who rose to be one of the prince electors. The dukes however, descending from Theodorie in the male line though much weakened by the incessant dilapidation of their property for two centuries adhered generally to the emperor. Duke Simon I was step brother of the emperor Lothar III. His son Matthew I intermarried with the Hohenstaufen family. His son and grand sons appear traditionally on the side of Henry VI Philip Frederick II and but rarely prefer the Welsh opponent. Later on Theobald II and Frederick IV supported Albert and Frederick of Austria against Louis the Bavarian. Yet during the same age French feudalism and chivalry French custom and language advanced steadily to the disadvantage of German policy and German idioms amongst knights and citizens. King Philip Augustus already promoted Frenchmen to the sees of Cambrai Verdun, and Toul. Though retaining a tie of the empire the duchy of Lorraine itself a loose accumulation of centrifugal elements was irresistibly attracted by its western neighbour although the progress of French monarchy for a time was violently checked by the English invasion. Duke Rudolf a great grandson of Rudolf of Hapsburg, died at Crécy among the French chivalry, like his brother in law the count of Bar. To his son John who was poisoned at Paris (1391) Charles called the Bold, succeeded while his brother Frederick who was slain at Agincourt, had annexed the county of Vaudemont by right of his wife. Charles who died in 1431 without male issue had bequeathed his daughter Isabella in marriage on René count of Anjou and titular king of Naples Sicily and Jerusalem and also a French vassal for fragments of the duchy of Bar and the fiefs of Pont à Mousson and Guise. However when he obtained by right of his wife the duchy of Lorraine he was defeated by Anthony, the son of Frederick of Vaudemont. But by his daughter Isabella marrying Frederick II Count Anthony's son and heir the duchies of Lorraine and Bar were in the end united by Louis II with the county of Vaudemont and its dependencies Amale Mayenne and Elboeuf. In the meantime all these properties were nearly annihilated by the conquest of Charles of Burgundy who evidently had chosen Lorraine to be the keystone of a vast realm stretching from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. This new border

empire separating Germany from France, fell almost instantly to pieces however when the bold Burgundian lost his conquests and his life in the battle of Nancy, January 4 1477. After this the duchy tottered on, merging ever more into the stream of French history though its bishoprics were princes of the empire and resided in imperial cities. At the death of René II (1508), his eldest son Anthony, who had been educated in the court of France inherited Lorraine with its dependencies. The second Claude was first duke of Guise and the third John alternately or conjointly with his nephew Nicolaus bishop of Metz Toul and Verdun better known as the cardinal of Lorraine. Still the old connexion reappeared occasionally during the French wars of the emperor Charles V. In 1525 the country was invaded by German insurgents and Lutheranism began to spread in the towns. When Maurice elector of Saxony and the German princes rose against the emperor (1552) they sold the three bishoprics and the cities of Toul, Metz and Verdun, as well as Cambrai, to King Henry II, and hailed him as imperial vicar and *rex libertatis Germaniae*. In vain did Charles V lay siege to Metz for nearly three months the town already entirely French was successfully defended by the duke of Guise. German heresy also lost its hold in these territories owing to the Catholic influence of the house of Guise which ruled the court of France during an eventful period. Charles II the grandson of Duke Anthony who as a descendant of Charles the Croling even ventured to claim the French crown against the house of Bourbon had by his wife a daughter of King Henry II two sons. But Henry, the eldest brother in law to Henry of Navarre, leaving no sons the duchy at his death July 31 1624 reverted to his brother Francis who on November 26, 1625 resigned it in favour of his son Charles III the husband of Duke Henry's eldest daughter Sidon again Richelieu with the house of Austria and Duke Gaston of Orleans Charles after being driven out by the French and the Swedes, resigned the duchy January 19, 1634 and like the three bishoprics it was actually allotted to France by the peace of Westphalia. The duke however after fighting with the Fronde and with Condé and Spain against Turenne and Mazara and quarrelling in turn with Spain was nevertheless reinstated by the treaty of the Pyrenees (1659) under hard conditions. He had to cede the duchy of Bar to raise the fortifications of Nancy, and to yield the French free passage to the bishoprics and Alsace. But restless as ever after trying to be raised amongst the princes of the blood royal in return for a promise to cede the duchy he broke again with Louis XIV and was expelled once more together with his nephew and heir Charles IV Leopold. Both fought in the Dutch war on the German side in the vain hope of reconquering their country. When Charles IV after his uncle's death refused to yield the towns of Longwy and Nancy according to the peace of Nimwegen Louis XIV retained the duchy while its proprietor acted as governor of Tyrol and fought the Turks for the emperor Leopold I whose sister he had married. In the next French war he commanded the imperial troops. Hence his son Leopold Joseph at the cost of Saarbrücken regained the duchy once more by the treaty of Ryswick (1697). This prince carefully held the balance between the contending parties when Europe struggled for and against the Bourbon succession in Spain so that his court became a sanctuary for pretenders and persecuted partisans. His second son Francis Stephen by a daughter of Duke Philip of Orleans and his heir since 1729 surrendered the duchy ultimately owing to the defeat of Austria in the war for the Polish crown (1735). This being lost by Stanislaus I Lezajski the father in law of Louis XV the usufruct of Lorraine and a comfortable residence at Nancy were granted to the

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

NINTH EDITION

[illegible]



own name. It lies 483 miles by rail south-south-east of San Francisco on the Southern Pacific Railroad and is connected by branch lines with Wilmington Santa Monica (both on the coast), and Santa Ana. As the centre of a fine orange and grape growing country and a resort for invalids Los Angeles is a place of some importance, and since the opening of the railways it has been in full prosperity the old adobe buildings rapidly giving place to more substantial structures. Founded in 1781 by the Spaniards, it received the name "Town of the Queen of the Angels" (*Puebla de la Reina de los Angeles*) as a tribute to the beauty and pleasantness of the spot. It was the capital of the Mexican state of California from 1836 to 1846 in which latter year it was captured by United States forces. The population has increased from 5738 in 1870 to 11311 in 1880.

LOT the ancestor of Moab and Ammon was the son of Haran and grandson of Terah, and accompanied his uncle Abraham in his migration from Haran to Canaan. At Bethel¹ Lot separated from Abraham and while the uncle went on to Hebron the nephew settled in the district of Sodom. When Jehovah was about to destroy Sodom and the other cities of the plain two divine messengers appeared, spent the night in Lot's house, and next morning led Lot, his wife, and his two unmarried daughters out of the city. His wife looked back and was changed to a pillar of salt² but Lot with his two daughters escaped first to Zoar and then to the mountains east of the Dead Sea where the daughters supposing themselves the only survivors of the catastrophe that had destroyed their home, planned and executed an incest by which they became mothers. The sons were the ancestors of Ammon and Moab. Such is the outline of the Jâhvisitic history of Lot which the priestly narrator epitomizes in a few words, the only statement peculiar to his narrative being that in Gen. xi 27-39. The account of Chedorlaomer's invasion and of Lot's rescue by Abraham belongs to an independent source the age and historical value of which has been much disputed. See on the one hand Lwaid *Gen. xi. 27-39* and Tuch in his *Genesis* and in an essay originally published in *Z D M G* vol. 1, and reprinted in the second edition of his *Genesis* and on the other hand the essay in Noldeke, *Untersuchungen und Wellhausen ut supra*, p. 414.

The name Lot (לוֹט) signifies a valley which has led Goldziher *Mythologie* p. 216 to the arbitrary hypothesis that the story of Lot and his daughters is a myth about the night. Lot and his daughters passed into Arabi tradition from the Jews. The daughters are named Zaly and Rana by Masûdy ii. 139 but other Arabian writers give other forms.

LOT a south-westerly department of central France corresponding to what was formerly known as Quercy (the country of the Cadures) a district of the old province of Guyenne is situated between 44° 12' and 45° 5' N lat. and between 1° and 2° 12' E long. and is bounded on the N by Corrèze on the W by Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne on the S by Tarn-et-Garonne and on the E by Aveyron and Cantal. Its extreme length from north-east to south-west is about 62 miles and its breadth from north-west to south-east 31 miles with an area of 2013 square miles. It slopes towards the south-west from a maximum altitude of 2560 feet on the borders of Cantal to a minimum of 213 feet at the point where the river Lot quits the department through a wide geological range beginning with primary rocks (granite gneiss mica schists)

which are succeeded by lias, oolitic lime-stone (occupying the greater portion of the area), chalk, and finally by Tertiary formations. The Lot which traverses it from east to west, is navigable for the whole distance (78 miles) with the help of locks, its principal tributary within the department is the Cère (on the right). In the north of the department the Dordogne has a course of 37 miles, among its tributaries are the Cère which has its rise in Cantal and the Ourse, a river of no great length but remarkable for the abundance of its waters. The streams in the south of Lot all flow into the Tarn. By the Dordogne and Lot the surface is divided into a number of fine tone plateaux known by the name of 'causses' that to the north of the Dordogne is called the Causse de Martel, between the Dordogne and the Lot is the Causse de Gramat or de Locamadour, south of the Lot is the Causse de Cahors. These causses, owing to the rapid disappearance of the rain through the faults in the limestone have for the most part an arid appearance and their rivulets are generally mere dry beds but their altitude (from 700 to 1300 feet, much lower therefore than that of the similar plateaux in Lozère Hérault, and Aveyron) admits of the cultivation of the vine they also yield a small quantity of maize wheat oats, rye and potatoes, and some wood. The deep intervening valleys are full of verdure being well watered by abundant springs supplied by drainage from the plateau above. The climate is on the whole that of the Gironde region, the valleys are warm and the rainfall is somewhat above the average for France. The difference of temperature between the higher parts of the department belonging to the central plateau and the sheltered valleys of the south-west is considerable. Of the entire area of the department 691,920 acres are arable 22,402 are forest land 168,038 are occupied by vineyards 64,250 are heath and 61,778 are meadow. Sheep are the most abundant kind of live stock, but pigs horned cattle horses, asses and mules, and goats are also reared as well as poultry in large quantities and bees. Wine is the principal product of the department the most valued being that of Cahors or Cote du Lot. It is used partly for blending with other wines and partly for local consumption. The north-east cantons supply large quantities of chestnuts, apples, cherries, and peaches are common, and the department also grows tobacco and supplies truffles. The iron lead and zinc deposits are unimportant. Marble, millstones, limestone and clay are obtained to some extent but phosphate of lime is the most valuable mineral product of Lot. The manufactures are inconsiderable but there are numerous mills and wool spinning and carding as well as cloth making tanning currying brewing and agricultural implement making are carried on to some extent. The exports consist of grain, flour wine brandy, live stock nuts, truffles prune tobacco wood phosphate of lime leather and wool. The population in 1876 was 276,512. The three arrondissements are Cahors Figéac and Gourdon there are twenty-nine cantons and three hundred and twenty-three communes.

LOT ET GARONNE, a department of south-western France made up of Agenais and Bazadais two districts of the former province of Guyenne, and Condomois and Lomagne formerly portions of Gascony lies between 43° 50' and 44° 45' N lat. and 1° 7' E and S W long. and is bounded on the W by Gironde on the N by Dordogne, on the E by Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne, on the S by Gers and on the SW by Landes its extreme length from south-west to north-east is 62 miles and it has an area of 2067 square miles. The Garonne which traverses the department from south-east to north-west divides it into two unequal parts, in that to the north the slope is from east to west while in that to the south it is directly from south to north. A small portion in the south-west belongs

¹ In Gen. xi 30 sq. where Abraham's visit to Egypt is recorded the mention of Lot and Wellhausen in *Jahrb. f. D. Theol.* 1878 p. 413 has made it probable that at this episode is no part of the Jâhvisitic history of Lot mainly being

² Such a pillar in the neighbourhood of Lot is described by Lwaid *Gen. xi. 30* See 1 Robinson *B. Res.* 2d ed. ii. 105.

THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

A
DICTIONARY

OF
ARTS, SCIENCES, AND GENERAL LITERATURE

NINTH EDITION

VOLUME XV

EDINBURGH ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
MDCCLXXVIII

[All Rights reserved]

to the sterile region of the Landes, the valleys of the Garonne and of the Lot (its greatest affluent here) on the other hand are proverbial for their fertility. The wide t part is in the borders of Dordogne, where oak, chestnut, and beech forests are numerous, the highest point is also here (896 feet). The Garonne, where it quits the department is only some 33 or 36 feet above the sea level, it is navigable throughout with the help of its lateral canal, as also are the Lot and Bayse with the help of locks. The Dropt a right affluent of the Garonne in the north of the department is also navigable in the lower part of its course. The climate is that of the Gironde region the mean temperature of Agen being 56.6 Fahr, or 5° above that of Paris the rainfall (31.5 inches) is also above the average of France. Of the entire area 741,542 acres are arable, 210,047 are vineyard 172,980 under wood 85,254 natural meadow, and 56,836 waste. Horned cattle are the chief live stock next in order come pigs sheep horses, asses, and mules, and a small number of goats. Poultry and bees are also reared. Its wines and its cereals are a great source of wealth to the department, in 1875 488,000 quarters of grain and 14,000,000 gallons of wine were produced. Potatoes beetroot pulse and maize are also largely grown next come rye, barley, meslin, and buckwheat. In 1877 7759 acres produced 5,838,849 lb of tobacco worth upwards of two million francs. (olza, hemp and flax are also extensively cultivated. The fruit harvest (nuts chestnuts apricots) is large and valuable the prunes which take their name from Agen being especially in demand. The forests in the south west supply pine wood and cork. The forges high furnaces and foundries of the department are important braziers ware is also produced, and there are workshops for the manufacture of agricultural implements and other machines. The making of plaster, lime and hydraulic cement, of tiles, bricks and pottery of confectionery and other eatables and brewing and distilling occupy many of the inhabitants. At Tonneins there is a national tobacco manufactory and the list of industries is completed by the mention of boatbuilding, cork cutting hat and candle making wool spinning weaving of woollen and cotton stuffs tanning paper making oil making and flour and saw milling. In 1876 the population was 316,920 (1100 Protestants). The inhabitants speak a patois in which elegant and graceful words have been written such as the poems of JACQUES (p. 1). The arrondissements are four—Agen Marmande Nérac, and Villeneuve and there are thirty five cantons and three hundred and twenty five communes.

LOTHAIR I, Roman emperor eldest son of Louis the Pious was born in 795. At a diet held at Aix la-Chapelle in 817 he received Austrasia with the greater part of Germany and was associated with his father in the empire, while separate territories were granted to his brothers Louis and Pippin. This arrangement being modified in favour of Louis's youngest son Charles (afterwards Charles the Bald) the three brothers repeatedly rebelled, and for a time Lothair usurped supreme power. After the death of Louis in 840 Lothair as his successor claimed the right to govern the whole empire. His brothers Louis and Charles (Pippin being dead) united against him and in 841 he was defeated in the great battle of Fontenay. On the 11th of August 843 the war was brought to an end by the treaty of Verdun by which Lothair was confirmed in the imperial title, but received as his immediate territory only Italy (which he had ruled from 822) with a long narrow district reaching past the Rhone and the Rhine to the North Sea. His subsequent reign was full of trouble for many of his vassals had become virtually independent, and he was unable to contend successfully with the Norsemen and the Saracens. In 855 weary of

the cares of government, he divided his kingdom among his sons, and retired to the monastery of Prüm, where he died on the 28th of September of the same year. As emperor he was succeeded by his son Louis II.

LOTHAIR THE SAXON, German king and Roman emperor was originally count of Supplinburg. In 1106 he was made duke of Saxony by the emperor Henry V against whom he afterwards repeatedly rebelled. After the death of Henry V in 1125 the party which supported imperial in opposition to papal claims wished to grant the crown to Duke Frederick of Swabia grand son of Henry IV. The papal party, however headed by Archbishop Adalbert of Mainz, managed to secure the election of Lothair, who obtained their favour by making large concessions by which he was afterwards seriously hampered. In 1133 he was crowned emperor in Rome by Innocent II, whom he had supported in a disputed papal election. In later times the church pretended that he had done homage to the pope for the empire but what he really received in fief was the hereditary territory of the Counts of Matilda. Meanwhile he had been engaged in bitter strife with the Hohenstaufen family, from whom he had demanded the allodial lands which they had inherited from the emperor Henry V. Duke Frederick of Swabia, and his brother Conrad, had resisted the pretensions and Conrad had even been crowned king in Milan. The quarrel was ultimately settled by the lands in dispute being granted in fief to the house of Hohenstaufen. In order to strengthen his position Lothair had given his daughter Gertrude (a child of eleven) in marriage to Henry the Proud duke of Bavaria whom he made also duke of Saxony. Henry was further enriched by receiving the hereditary and imperial territories of the Counts of Matilda, so that the Guelphs became by far the most powerful family in the empire. Lothair secured other important adherents by giving North Saxony (afterwards Brandenburg) to Albert the Bear, and Thuringia (which he took from Landgrave Hermann) to Count Louis. In his relations to the neighbouring populations Lothair acted with great vigour. The duke of Bohemia and the duke of Poland were compelled to do homage, and the margravate of Meissen and the county of Burgundy he gave to two of his supporters the former to Count Conrad of Wettin the latter to Duke Conrad of Zahringen. The kingdom of the Abotrites he granted to the Danish king Cnut and Cnut's success or Magna was forced to accept it as a fief of the empire. In 1136 Lothair undertook a second expedition to Italy for the defence of Pope Innocent II against Roger of Sicily, and after accomplishing his object he died on the 3d of December 1137 in an Alpine hut near Trent, on his way back to Germany. During his reign the papacy gained ground in its rivalry with the empire but he displayed courage and resource in maintaining the rights of the crown against all his secular opponents.

See Gervais, *Politiſche Geſchichte Deutschlands unter der Regierung des Kaisers Heinrich I und Lothar III* 1841-4. Jaffé *Die wählbare deutschen Könige unter Lothar III* in *Sachsen* 1843.

LOTHIAN, LOTHING, LADONIA, a name whose origin is unknown, now preserved in the three Scottish counties of Fife West and Mid Lothian—HADDINGTON LINLITHGOW and EDINBURGH (see)—originally extended from the Forth to the Tweed. The Forth separated it from Celtic Alba, and the Tweed from the southern part of Bryneich (Bernicia). Its western boundary appears to have been the Cheviots and the Lowthers. After the Anglo-Saxon migration it formed part of the Anglian kingdom of Northumberland founded by Ida the Flare-beaver in 547 which in its

¹ Loth son of Anna, the sister of Arthur a Scottish earl and lord of Lothania (Fordun *lib. 2*), the 11th of the Arthurian legend (see *John Rhys's Celtic Mythology* *chap. 1*), is, of course, an eponym.

First Edition 1771 Second Edition 1777 84 Third Edition 1788 97
Fourth Edition 1800 10 Fifth Edition 1817; Sixth Edition
*1833 Seventh Edition 1839 4**
Eighth Edition 1853 61 Reprinted 186 186
*1868 1870 187**
Ninth Edition 1875 89 Reprinted, 1890
189 1895 1896 1898*

The following Articles are copyrighted in the United States of America as it is now to print them in 17
volume 1 is being reprinted exclusively to 1 C. BLACK Ltd at 17A —

LOUISIANA. Copyright, 1882 by HENRY CANNETT

MAINE Copyright 188 by JO HUA L. CHAIBELLA

MARYLAND Copyright 188 by W. T. BRANFLEY

MASSACHUSETTS Copyright, 188 by J. T. WINSON

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

LOO

LOO (formerly called **LANTPLOO**), a round game of cards. Loo may be played by any number of persons from five to seven makes the best game. 'Three-card loo' is the game usually played. A pack of fifty-two cards is required. The players being seated the pack is shuffled and a card dealt face upwards to each. The player to whom a knave falls has the first deal. The player to his left deals next, and so on in rotation. Each player is entitled to a deal, i.e., the game should not be abandoned till it returns to the original dealer, but, if there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. The pack is cut to the dealer, who deals three cards to each player and an extra hand called *miss*. The dealer turns up the top of the undealt cards for trumps. The dealer is sometimes permitted to deal the cards in any order he pleases, but the best rule is to require that the cards be dealt one at a time in rotation as at whist. During the deal each player contributes to the pool a sum previously agreed upon, the dealer contributing double. The unit for a single stake should be divisible by three without a remainder e.g. three counters or three pence. The players are bound to put in the stake before the deal is completed, sometimes a penalty is enforced for neglect. The deal being completed and the pool formed each player in rotation beginning from the dealer's left, looks at his cards and declares whether he will play, resign, or take *miss*. If the former he says "I play." If he takes *miss* he places his cards face downwards in the middle of the table, and takes up the extra hand. If he resigns he similarly places his cards face downwards in the middle of the table. If *miss* is taken, the subsequent players only have the option of playing or resigning. A player who takes *miss* must play. The one who has declared to play, and the one—if there is one—who has taken *miss* then play one card each in rotation, beginning from the dealer's left. The cards thus played constituting a *trick*. The trick is won by the highest card of the suit led or if trumped by the highest trump the cards ranking as at whist. The winner of the trick leads to the next and so on until the hand is played out. The cards remain face upwards in front of the persons playing them.

Rules of Play—If the dealer holds ace of trumps he must lead it (a king if ace is turned up). If the leader has two trumps

he must lead one of them and if one is ace (or king) ace being turned up) he must lead it. With this exception the leader is not bound to lead his highest trump if more than two cards to play but if there are only two declared players the leader with more than one trump must lead the highest. Except with trumps as above stated he may lead any card he chooses. The subsequent players must lead the trick if able and must follow suit if able. Holding none of the suit led they must head the trick with a trump if able. Otherwise they may play any card they please. The winner of the first trick is subject to the rules already stated respecting the lead and in addition he must lead a trump if able (call it *trump after trick*).

When the hand has been played out, the winners of the tricks divide the pool, each receiving one third of the amount for each trick. If only one declared to play the leader plays *miss* either for himself or for the pool. If he plays for the pool he must declare before seeing *miss* that he does not play for himself. Any tricks he may win when playing for the pool remain there as an addition to the next pool.

If each declared player wins at least one trick it is a *single* i.e. a fresh pool is made as already described, but if one of the declared players fails to make a trick he is *looted*. Then only the player who is looted contributes to the next pool together with the dealer who puts in a single stake. If more than one player is looted each has to contribute. At unlimited loo each player looted has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to limit the loo so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus at eighteen penny loo the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. If there is less than the limit in the pool the payment is regulated as before, but if there is more than the limit, the loo is the fixed sum agreed on.

The game is sometimes varied by *flushes* i.e. by compelling every one to play either whenever there is no loo the previous deal (a *single*) or whenever clubs are trumps (*club law*). When there is a force no *miss* is dealt. *Irish loo* is played by allowing 4 declared players to exchange one or all of their cards for cards dealt from the top of the pack. There is no *miss* and it is not compulsory to lead a trump with two trumps, unless there are only two declared players. At *five-card loo* each player has five cards, instead of three, and a single stake should be divided by five. For a (knave of clubs) ranks as the highest trump, whatever suit is turned up. There is no *miss* and cards may be exchanged as at Irish loo. If ace of trumps is led the leader says "I am civil" when the holder of that card may pass the trick if he can do so without revoking. A *flush* (five cards of the same suit, or four with 1 suit) *loses the board* i.e. the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. A *trump flush* takes precedence of *flushes* in other suits. If more than one *flush* is held, or if *flush* is held by the dealer in example from payment. As between two *flushes* which do not take precedence the elder hand wins.

Declaring to Play and Playing (three card loo)—Play on two trumps. The first to declare will play on an honour in trumps

LOTTERIES. The word lottery has no very definite signification. It may be applied to any process of determining prizes by lot whether the object be amusement or gambling, or public profit. In the Poman Saturnalia and in the banquets of aristocratic Romans the object was amusement, the guests received *apophoreta*. The same plan was followed on a magnificent scale by some of the emperors. Nero excited the people by giving such prizes as a house or a slave. Helicabalus introduced an element of absurdity,—one ticket for a golden vase another for six flies. This amusing custom descended to the feudal lords given by the feudal and merchant princes of Europe, especially of Italy, and it afterwards formed a prominent feature of the splendid court hospitality of Louis XIV. In the Italian republics of the 16th century the lottery principle was applied to encourage the sale of merchandise. The lotto of Florence and the seminario of Genoa are well known, and Venice established a monopoly and drew a considerable revenue for the state. The first letters patent for a lottery in France were granted by Francis I. and in 1606 the Italian Tonti (the originator of Tontines) opened another for the building of a stone bridge between the Louvre and the Faubourg St Germain. The institution became very popular in France, and gradually assumed an important place in the Government finance. The parliaments frequently protested against it, but it had the support of Mazarin and Puchatrain by this means raised the expenses of the Spanish Succession War. Necker in his *Administration des Finances* estimates the public charge for lotteries at 4 000 000 livres par an. There were also lotteries for the benefit of religious communities and charitable purposes. Two of the largest were the *Loterie de Prêts* and *des Enfants Trouvés*. These and also the great *Loterie de l'Ecole militaire* were practically merged in the *Loterie Royale* by the famous decree of 1776 suppressing all private lotteries in France. The financial basis of these larger lotteries was to take $\frac{1}{2}$ ths for expenses and benefit and return $\frac{1}{2}$ ths to the public who subscribed. The calculation of chances had become a familiar science. It is explained in detail by M Caminade de Castres in *Enc. Méth. Finances* ii, s. v. 'Loterie.' The names of the winning numbers in the first drawing were (1) *extraît* (2) *amé* (3) *terne* (4) *quatrième* (5) *quiné*. After this there were four drawings called *prizes gratuites*. The *extraît* gave fifteen times the price of the ticket, the *quiné* gave one million times the price. The others were to be much more favourable terms than were given in Vienna, Frankfurt and other leading European cities at the end of the 18th century. There is no doubt that lotteries had a demoralizing effect on French society. They were denounced by the eloquent bishop of Autun as no better than the popular games of *belle and biribi* they were condemned on financial grounds by Turgot and Condillac compared them to the debasement of money which was at one time practised by the kings of France. The *Loterie Pénale* was ultimately suppressed in 1836. Under the law of 29th May 1844 lotteries may be held for the assistance of charity and the fine arts. The Société du Crédit Foncier and many of the large towns are per-

LOTUS-EATERS (Greek *Λωτοφάγοι*) were a Libyan tribe known to the Greeks as early as the time of Homer. Herodotus (iv 177) describes their country as in the

Syrta di strict and says that a caravan route led from it to Egypt. The lotus still grows there in great abundance. It is a prickly shrub, the jumble tree bearing a fruit of a sweet taste compared by Herodotus to that of the date, it is still eaten by the natives, and a kind of wine is made from the juice (see Jettur). Marvellous tales were current among the early Greeks of the virtues of the lotus, as we see in *Odys.* ix. 84. When Ulysses comes to the coast many of his sailors eat the lotus and lose all wish to return home. The idea has been worked up by Tennyson in a very fine poem. This lotus must not be confused with the Egyptian plant a kind of water lily that grows in the Nile. See Luther *Feld in die 1.*, and Heeren *Her.*, ii., or in *Historical Researches* &c.

LOTZ, EDUARD HERMANN, one of the most eminent philosophers of our age was born May 21 1817 in Bautzen in the kingdom of Saxony, and died at Berlin July 1881. The incidents of the life of a philosopher, especially if his career has been exclusively an academic one are usually passed over as unimportant. In external events no life could be less striking than that of Lotz, who moreover was of a retiring disposition and was forced through delicate health to exclude himself from even such external excitement and dissipation as the quiet university town of Göttingen where he passed nearly forty years of his life might afford. His interest on the contrary as exhibited in his various writings are most universal, and in a surprising degree he perceived the power of appreciating the wants of practical life, and the demands of a civilization so complicated as that of our age so full of elements which have not yet yielded to scientific treatment. But although in his teachings he rose more than most thinkers beyond the temporary and casual influences which surrounded him it was significant for the development of his ideas that the same country produced him which gave to Germany Lessing and Fichte that he received his education in the gymnasium of Zittau under the guidance of eminent and energetic teachers who nursed in him a love and tasteful appreciation of the classical authors of which in much later years he gave a unique example in his masterly translation of the *Antigone* of Sophocles into Latin and that himself the son of a physician he went to the university of Leipzig as a student of philosophy and natural sciences but enlisted officially as a student of medicine. He was then only seventeen. It appears that thus early Lotz's studies were governed by two distinct interests and emanated from two centres. The first was his scientific interest and culture based upon mathematical and physical studies, under the guidance of such eminent representatives of modern exact research as E. H. Weber, W. Volckmann and G. T. Lechner. The others were his æsthetic and artistic predilections which were developed under the care of C. H. Weisse. To the former he owes his appreciation of exact investigation and a complete knowledge of the aims of science to the latter an equal admiration for the great circle of ideas which had been cultivated and diffused through the teachings of Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. But each of these aspects which early in life must have been familiar to him exerted on the other a tempering and modifying influence. The true method of science which he possessed forced him to condemn as useless the entire form which Schelling's and Hegel's expositions had adopted, especially the dialectic method of the latter, whilst his love of art and beauty and his appreciation of moral purposes revealed to him the existence beyond the phenomenal world of a world of values or worths into which no exact science could penetrate. It is evident how this initial position at once defined to him a variety of tasks which philosophy had to perform. First there were the natural sciences themselves only just

emerging from an unclarified conception of their true method—especially those which studied the level ground of physical and mental phenomena, the physical sciences, pre-eminently that science which has since become so popular, the science of biology. Lotz's first essay was his dissertation *De futuro* and his principal philosophy with which he gained (1838) the degree of doctor of medicine, after having only four months previously, got the degree of doctor of philosophy. Here, accordingly there arose the question whether the methods of exact science sufficed to explain the connexion of phenomena, or whether for the explanation of this the thinking mind was forced to resort to some type basis not immediately verifiable by observation but dictated by our higher aspirations and interests. And if to satisfy the one we were forced to maintain the existence of a world of spiritual essences it was, still more necessary to form some opinion as to the relation of the normal standards of value to the forms and facts of the phenomenal existence. The different tasks which philosophy had to fulfil in a more pretty accurately the aims of Lotz's writings and the order in which they were published. But, though he laid the foundation of his philosophical system very early in his *Metaphysik* (Leipzig 1841) and his *Logik* (1843) and commenced lecturing when only twenty-two years of age on philosophical subjects, in Leipzig though he accepted in 1844 a call to Göttingen to fill the chair of philosophy by which he became vacant through the death of Hebart, he did not proceed to an exhaustive development of his peculiar views till very much later, not only during the last decade of his life after having matured them in his immensely popular lecture did it with much hesitation venture to present his ideas in something like a systematic form. The two small publications just referred to remain unedited by the reading public, and Lotz became first known to a larger circle through a series of works which had the effect of establishing in the study of the physical and mental phenomena of the human organism in its normal and diseased states the same general principles which had been adopted in the investigation of inorganic phenomena. These works were his *Ueber meine Methode* (Leipzig 1842) and *Die physiologische Naturgeschichte* (Leipzig 1842) and *Die Seele* (1848) the articles 'Lebenskraft' (1843) and 'Seele und Seelenleben' (1846) in Rud. Wagner's *Handbuch der Physiologie* his *Ueber meine Methode des Körperlichen Lebens* (Leipzig 1841) and his *Medizinische Psychologie oder Psychologie der Seele* (Leipzig 1852). When Lotz came out with these works, medical science was still much under the influence of Schelling's philosophy of nature. The mechanical laws to which external things were subject, were conceived as being valid only in the inorganic world, in the organic and mental worlds these mechanical laws were conceived as being disturbed or overridden by other powers such as the influence of final causes, the existence of types the work of vital and mental forces. This confusion Lotz, who had been trained in the school of mathematical reasoning tried to dispel. The laws which govern particles of matter in the inorganic world govern them likewise if they are joined into an organism. A phenomenon *a*, if followed by *b* in the one case, is followed by the same *b* also in the other case. Final causes vital and mental forces the soul itself can if they act at all only act through the inexorable mechanism of natural laws. If *a* is to be followed by *d* and not *b*, this can only be effected by the additional existence of a third something *c* which again by purely mechanical laws would change *b* into *d*. As we therefore have only to do with the study of existing complexes of material and spiritual phenomena the changes in these must be explained in science by the role of mechanical laws such as obtain everywhere in the world and only by such. One of the results of the o

revolutionary struggle then in progress in Uruguay. No attention being paid to his demand he treacherously seized a Brazilian merchant steamer in the harbour of Asuncion and threw into prison the Brazilian governor of the province of *Matto Grosso* who was on board. In the following month (December 1864) he despatched a force to invade *Matto Grosso* which seized and sacked its capital *Cuyabá* and took possession of the province and its diamond mines. Lopez next sought to send an army to the relief of the Uruguayan president *Aguirre* against the revolutionary aspirant *Flores*, who was supported by Brazilian troops. The refusal of the Argentine president *Mitre*, to allow this force to cross the intervening province of *Corrientes* was seized upon by Lopez as an occasion for war with the Argentine Republic.

A congress, hastily summoned and composed of his own nominees bestowed upon Lopez the title of marshal, with extraordinary war powers, and on April 13, 1865, he declared war, at the same time seizing two Argentine war vessels in the bay of *Corrientes* and on the next day occupied the town of *Corrientes* instituted a provisional government of his Argentine partisans and summarily announced the annexation to Paraguay of the provinces of *Corrientes* and *Entre Rios*. Meantime the party of *Flores* had been successful in Uruguay, and that state on April 18 united with the Argentine Republic in a declaration of war on Paraguay the news of the treacherous proceedings of Lopez having then but just reached *Buenos Ayres*. On May 1st Brazil joined these two states in a secret alliance which stipulated that they should unitedly prosecute the war "until the existing government of Paraguay should be overthrown" and "until no arms or elements of war should be left to it." This agreement was literally carried out.

The war which ensued lasting until April 1, 1870, was on the largest scale of any that South America had experienced and was carried on with great stubbornness and with alternating fortunes though with a steadily increasing tide of disasters to Lopez (see *PARAGUAY*). In 1868 when the allies were pressing him hard before the various strongholds still remaining to him in Paraguay his mind naturally suspicious and revengeful led him to conceive that a conspiracy had been formed against his life in his own capital and by his chief adherents. His bloodthirsty rage knew no bounds. In a short time several hundred of the chief Paraguayan citizens were seized and executed by his order including his brothers and brothers in law cabinet ministers, judge, prefects, military officers of the highest grade the bishops and priests and nine-tenths of the civil officers together with more than two hundred foreigners, among them several members of the different diplomatic legations.

Lopez was at last driven with a mere handful of troops to the northern frontier of Paraguay where on April 1, 1870 he was surprised by a Brazilian force and killed as he was endeavouring to escape by swimming the river *Aguadaban*. His ill-starred ambition had in a few years reduced Paraguay from the prosperity which it had enjoyed under his father to a condition of hopeless weakness, and it has since remained a virtual dependency of Brazil.

LOPICA, a town of Spain in the province of Murcia, on the right side of the *Sagontera* (here called the *Guadalupe*) by which it is separated from the suburb or quarter of *San Cristobal*. It is situated about 38 miles west from *Cartagena* and 37 south west from *Murcia*, at the foot of the *Sierra del Cano*. The principal buildings are the collegiate church of *San Patricio*, with a Corinthian facade and the parish church of *Santa Maria*, in the Gothic style. The principal manufactures are soda, saltpetre, gunpowder, and cloth the trade apart from that which these articles

involve, is insignificant. The population of the municipality was 52,931 in 1877.

Lorea (Irak. *Lurka*) is the *Etiocroon* of the *Ilin Anit* and probably also the *Flores* of *Ilin* (iii 3). It was the key of *Murcia* during the Moorish wars and was frequently taken and retaken. On April 30, 1860 it suffered severely by the bursting of the reservoir known as the *Lautano de Fuentes* in which the waters of the *Cordalenta* were stored for purposes of irrigation. The *Barrio de San Cristobal* was completely ruined, and more than six hundred persons perished in the disaster. In 1810 it suffered greatly from the French.

LORENZO MARQUES or **LOUENÇO MARQUES** the chief place and indeed the only European settlement in the district of its own name in the Portuguese province of *Mozambique* in south eastern Africa, is situated on *Delagoa Bay* at the mouth of the *Lorenzo Marques* or *English River* in 25° 58' S lat and 32° 30' E long. At the time of Mr *Eskine's* visit in 1871 it was a poor place with narrow streets, fairly good flat roofed houses, grass huts decayed forts, and rusty cannon enclosed by a wall 6 feet high recently erected and protected by bastions at intervals. In 1878 Governor *Castilho* returned the white population of all the district (whose area is estimated at 210,000 square miles) as 458 and the natives as from 50,000 to 80,000. A commission sent by the Government in 1876 to drain the marshy land near the settlement to plant the blue gum tree and to build a hospital and church, only partly accomplished its task, and other commissions have succeeded it. In 1878-79 a survey was taken for a railway from *Lorenzo Marques* to the *Transvaal* (see *Lol da Soc de Progr de Lisboa* 1880) and the completion of this enterprise will make the settlement (which already possesses the best harbour on the African coast between the Cape and *Zanzibar*) a place of considerable importance. It became a regular port of call for the steamers of the *British India Steam Navigation Company* in 1879 and for those of the *Donald Currie line* in 1880. Since 1879 it is also a station on the telegraph line between *Aden* and *South Africa*. Both Germany and England maintain consular agents in the settlement.

See *DELAGOIA BAY* vol vii p. 40 and *Lobo de Ralhães* *Les Colonies portugaises* (Lisbon 1878).

LORETO a city in the province and circondario of *Ancona*, Italy, is situated some 15 miles by rail south west from *Ancona* on the *Ancona-Fossano* railway 16 miles north east from *Macerata*, and 3 from the sea. It lies upon the right bank of the *Musone* at some distance from the railway station, on a hillside commanding splendid views from the *Apenines* to the *Adriatic*. The city itself consists of little more than one long narrow street, lined with booths for the sale of rosettes, medals, crucifixes, and similar objects the manufacture of which is the sole industry of the place. The population in 1871 was only 1241 but when the suburbs *Monte de Forte Marina*, and *Civette* are included, the population is given as 4765 that of the commune being 8083. The number of pilgrims is said to amount to about 500,000 annually. The principal buildings, occupying the four sides of the piazza, are the college of the *Jesuits* the *Palazzo Apostolico* (designed by *Bramante*) and the architectural museum, a magnificent cathedral church of the Holy *Holy of the Chiesa della Cava Santa*. The handsome facade of the church was erected under *Sixtus V.*, who fortified Loreto and gave it the privileges of a town (1586). Its ecclesiastical statue stands in the middle of the flight of steps in front. Over the principal doorway is a life size bronze statue of the *Virgin* and *Child* by *Carlo Lombrini* and the three superb iron doors executed under *Faust V.* (1607-21) are also by *Lombardi* his son and his pupils. The richly decorated campanile, by *Vanvitelli* is of great height. The principal bell, presented by *Leo X.* in 1516 weighs 11 tons. The

investigations was to extend the meaning of the word mechanism, and comprise under it all laws which obtain in the phenomenal world not excepting the phenomena of life and mind. Mechanism was the unalterable connexion of every phenomenon *a* with other phenomena *b, c, d* either as following or preceding it. Mechanism was the inexorable form into which the events of this world are cast, and by which they are connected. The object of these writings was to establish the all-pervading rule of mechanism. But the mechanical view of nature is not identical with the materialistic. In the last of the above mentioned works the question is discussed at great length how we have to consider mind and the relation between mind and body. The answer is—we have to consider mind as an immaterial principle its action however, on the body and vice versa as purely mechanical indicated by the fixed laws of a psycho-physical mechanism. These doctrines of Lotze—though pronounced with the distinct and reiterated reserve that they did not contain a solution of the philosophical question regarding the nature, origin, or deeper meaning of this all-pervading mechanism—neither an explanation how the action of external things on each other takes place nor yet of the relation of mind and body that they were merely a preliminary formula of practical scientific value itself requiring a deeper interpretation—these doctrines were nevertheless by many considered to be the last word of the philosopher who, denouncing the reveries of Schelling or the idealistic theories of Hegel established the science of life and mind on the same basis as that of material things. Published as they were during the years when the modern school of German materialism was at its height, these works of Lotze were counted among the opposition literature which destroyed the phantom of Hegelian wisdom and vindicated the independent and self-sufficing position of empirical philosophy. Even philosophers of the eminence of J. H. Fichte (the younger) did not escape this interpretation of Lotze's true meaning though they had his *Metaphysik* and *Logik* to refer to though he promised in his *Allgemeine Physiologie* (1831) to enter in a subsequent work upon the 'bounding province between æsthetics and physiology' and though in his *Medizinische Psychologie* he had distinctly stated that his position was neither the idealism of Hegel nor the realism of Herbart, nor materialism but that it was the conviction that the essence of everything is the part it plays in the realization of some idea which is in itself valuable, that the sense of an all-pervading mechanism is to be sought in this that it denotes the ways and means by which the highest idea which we may call the idea of the good, has voluntarily chosen to realize itself.

The misinterpretations which he had suffered induced Lotze to publish a small pamphlet of a polemical character (*Streitschriften* Leipzig, 1857) in which he corrected two mistakes. The opposition which he had made to Hegel's formalism had induced some to locate him with the materialistic school others to count him among the followers of Herbart the principal philosopher of eminence who had maintained a lifelong protest against the development which Kant's doctrines had met with at the hands of Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. Lotze publicly and formally denied that he belonged to the school of Herbart, though he admitted that historically the same doctrine which might be considered the forerunner of Herbart's teachings might lead to his own views, viz., the monadology of Leibniz.

When Lotze wrote these explanations, he had already given to the world the first volume of his great work

Mikrokosmos (vol. 1. 1856 vol. II. 1858 vol. III. 1864 3d ed., 1876-1880). In many passages of his works on pathology, physiology and psychology Lotze had distinctly stated that the method of research which he advocated there did not give an explanation of the phenomena of life and mind, but only the means of observing and connecting them together, that the meaning of all phenomena, and the reason of their peculiar connexions, was a philosophical problem which required to be attacked from a different point of view and that the significance especially which lay in the phenomena of life and mind would only unfold itself if by an exhaustive survey of the entire life of man individually, socially and historically, we gain the necessary data for deciding what meaning attaches to the existence of this microcosm or small world of human life in the macrocosm of the universe. This review which extends, in three volumes over the wide field of anthropology, beginning with the human frame the soul and their union in life, advancing to man his mind and the course of the world and concluding with history, progress, and the connexion of things ends with the same idea which was expressed in Lotze's earliest work,—*Metaphysik*. The view peculiar to him is reached in the end as the crowning conception towards which all separate channels of thought have tended, and in the light of which the life of man in nature and mind, in the individual and in society had been surveyed. This view can be briefly stated as follows. Everywhere in the wide realm of observation we find three distinct regions—the region of fact the region of laws and the region of standards of value and worth. The three regions are separate only in our thoughts not in reality. To comprehend the real position we are forced to the conviction that the world of facts is the field in which and that laws are the means by which the higher standards of moral and æthetical value are being realized and such a union can again only become intelligible through the idea of a personal Deity, who in the creation and preservation of a world has voluntarily chosen certain forms and law, through the natural operation of which the ends of His work are gained.

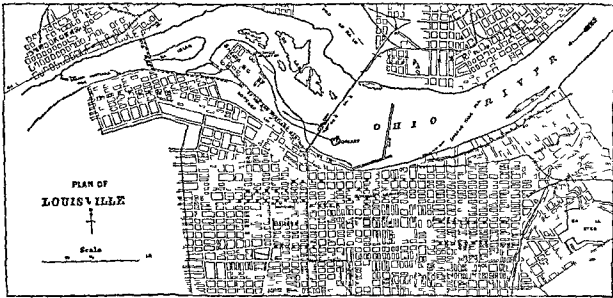
While Lotze had thus in his published works closed the circle of his thought beginning with a conception metaphysically gained proceeding to an exhaustive contemplation of things in the light it afforded, and ending with the stronger conviction of its truth which observation experience and life could afford he had all the time been lecturing on the various branches of philosophy according to the scheme of academical lectures transmitted from his predecessors. Nor can it be considered anything but a gain that he was thus induced to expound his views with regard to those topics and in connexion with those problems, which were the traditional forms of philosophical utterance. His lectures ranged over a wide field he delivered annually lectures on psychology and on logic (the latter including a survey of the entirety of philosophical research under the title *Enzyklopädie der Philosophie*) then at longer intervals lectures on metaphysics, philosophy of nature, philosophy of art, philosophy of religion rarely on history of philosophy and ethics. In these lectures he expounded his peculiar views in a stricter form and during the last decade of his life he embodied the substance of those courses in his *System der Philosophie* of which only two volumes have appeared (vol. 1. Leipzig 1874 2d ed. 1880 vol. II. *Metaphysik* 1879). The third and concluding volume which was to treat in a more condensed form the principal problems of practical philosophy, of philosophy of art and religion, did not appear. A small pamphlet on psychology containing the last form in which he had begun to treat the subject in his lectures (early) during the sum-

¹ See Vogt, *Physiologie des Menschen* 1846-47. Mol. u. Roth, *Der Aufbau des Lebens* 1848. Buchner, *Ästhetik und Ethik* 1850.

position at the 'falls of the Ohio' which obstruction long made necessary the transfer of goods at this point, the city became an important depot of supplies for the cotton growing States lying immediately to the south. The owners of plantations in those States devoted themselves wholly to the culture of cotton and relied upon Kentucky for supplies of wheat, Indian corn, oats, and the like cereals for the hempen bagging and rope used in baling the cotton and for mules and horses. Large droves of which were annually driven south from Louisville. The city was also for many years one of the principal points in the United States for pork packing.

After the close of the civil war the development of Kentucky, as of the South generally, entered new channels. Largely increased facilities of railway transportation, while bringing Louisville into more direct competition with Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, resulted in a marked increase of both its commercial and manufacturing interests notwithstanding the decline of the river trade. The extensive tobacco crop of Kentucky, with much of that grown

in neighbouring States now finds a market at Louisville instead of at New Orleans as formerly and it has become probably the largest market in the world for leaf tobacco, 68,300 hogsheds of which, of an aggregate value exceeding \$2,000,000 were sold here during 1881. The manufacture of whiskey is also important, this with that of tobacco, paying to the Federal Government nearly \$3,000,000 annually in revenue taxes in the Louisville district. Pork packing employs a capital of \$2,520,000 and the tanning of leather \$1,704,000, this industry being twenty times larger than before the war and the product especially of sole leather being in high demand. The manufacture of agricultural and mechanical implements employs \$1,915,000 capital, the plough factories which produce 120,000 ploughs annually, being among the largest in the United States. Steam power is chiefly employed, the available water power of the rapids having been neglected. The greater part of the coal consumed by the factories is brought down the Ohio from Pittsburgh. The mountainous eastern portion of the State, rich in vast



Plan of Louisville.

deposits of both coal and iron is now penetrated by several railroads and others are being constructed whose influence in developing this mineral wealth will add largely to the prosperity of the city.

The reports of the United States census of 1880 give the following summary of the industries of the city —

	1870	1880	1890
Number of establishments	436	801	1,101
Number of land employed	96	11,589	21,93
Capital invested	\$503,491	\$11,020,291	\$20,864,449
Wages paid	\$190,119	\$4,464,010	\$5,650,000
Value of material	7,896,591	10,360,556	22,360,004
Value of product	14,133,17	20,074,60	\$2,908,33

The Louisville and Nashville Railway opened in 1859 controls, under one management nearly 4000 miles of connected lines, reaching New Orleans, Pensacola and Savannah. Various other lines contribute to make Louisville an important railway centre.

A bridge across the river 3218 feet long between abutments, with twenty seven spans, and admitting the free passage of steamboats at high water affords continuous railway transit and connects the city with the thriving town of New Albany (population 16,423) and Jeffersonville (population 9337) situated on the opposite

bank of the Ohio, in the State of Indiana. A second railway bridge having wagon ways and foot ways in addition is now (1882) building.

Louisville is provided with adequate water works, gas works &c. The famous Dupont artesian well 2066 feet deep has a flow of 330,000 gallons per day with a force of ten horse-power its water resembling slightly that of the Hot Springs and Blue Lick (Ky.) springs. Although once regarded as unhealthy, the city has now an effective system of sewerage and is in good sanitary condition.

The public school system is sustained at an annual expense of over \$300,000 abundant separate provision being made for coloured children. There are four medical colleges having a large attendance and reputation, and numerous private seminaries and schools. Among the newspapers published at Louisville the *Courier Journal* deserves mention both for its early connexion with George D. Prentiss and as a leading representative of the best order of American journalism. There are four other dailies (two English and two German) besides thirteen weekly sheets.

Louisville is a port of entry for foreign imports which aggregate annually about \$125,000. The city is governed by a mayor elected every third year with a board of aldermen and a common council the former containing one and the latter two representatives of each of the twelve wards.

The population in 1830 was 10,341 in 1840 21,310
43,196 in 1860 68,033 in 1870 100,753

been declared co-regent. At the beginning of his reign he excited high anticipations by the earnestness with which he attacked the abuses that had accumulated during the later years of Charlemagne's sovereignty. The licentiousness which prevailed at court he sternly suppressed, he punished counts who were proved to have misused their authority, and he sought to reform the manners both of the secular and of the regular clergy. The Saxons and the Frisians who although conquered had never cordially accepted Frankish rule were conciliated by mild and generous treatment. A period of trouble and confusion, however was opened in 817 when Louis anxious to establish the order of succession declared his eldest son Lothair his successor and made him co-regent granting him Austria with the greater part of Germany. The younger sons of Louis Pippin and Louis, received the former Aquitania the latter Bavaria Bohemia Carinthia, and the subject Slavonic and Avar territories. This arrangement was resented by Bernard king of Italy the emperor's nephew who forthwith rebelled. He was soon captured and condemned to the loss of his sight, while his kingdom was transferred to Lothair. After the death of Bernard the emperor who was a man of a gentle and sensitive temper, bitterly repented the harsh punishment which he had sanctioned and being further depressed by the death of his first wife he proposed to resign the crown and retire to a monastery. He was induced to abandon this intention and (in 819) to marry Judith the beautiful daughter of Count Welf of Bavaria. In 829 he made a new division of the empire in favour of Charles (afterwards Charles the Bald) his son by his second wife. The three brothers deeply dissatisfied combined to declare war against him and at Compiègne he was taken prisoner. The empress Judith was condemned to the cloister for alleged infidelity to her husband and Louis was virtually deposed. Pippin and the younger Louis suspecting that Lothair meant to usurp exclusive authority changed their policy and at a diet in Nimeguen the emperor was restored. Soon afterwards he provoked fresh disturbance by granting Aquitania the territory of Pippin, to Charles and in 833 the army of the three brothers confronted that of their father near Orléans. When Louis was negotiating with Pope Gregory IV who had crossed the Alps in the hope of restoring peace his troops were persuaded to desert him and on the Lugenfeld (the field of lies) he was obliged to surrender to his sons. The empress was sent to Italy her son to the monastery of Prüm and at Soissons Louis not only abdicated but made public confession of his sins a long list of which he read aloud. Again the arrogance of Lothair awoke the distrust of his brothers and they succeeded in reasserting the rights of the emperor whose sufferings had excited general sympathy. He went through the ceremony of coronation a second time and Lothair found it necessary to confine himself to Italy. After the death of Pippin in 838 Louis proposed a scheme by which the whole empire, with the exception of Bavaria, would have been divided between Charles and Lothair to whom the empress had been reconciled. The younger Louis prepared to oppose this injustice and he was supported by the people of Aquitania in the interest of Pippin's sons. A diet was summoned at Worms to settle the dispute but before it met the emperor died on an island in the Rhine near Mainz on the 20th of June 840. He had capacities which might have made him a great churchman but as a secular ruler he lacked prudence and vigour and his mismanagement prepared the way for the destruction of the empire established by his father. His son Lothair I succeeded to the imperial title.

See Franck, *Ludwig d r Frommte* 1839 and Simson *Jahrbuch der F a kirchen Reichs u ter Ludwig dem Frommen* 1874 76

LOUIS II, Roman emperor, grandson of the preceding was born about 822 and crowned king of Lombardy in 844. From 849 he shared the imperial title with his father, Lothair I, but crowned at Rome by Leo IV in 850. He succeeded to the undivided but almost entirely nominal dignity in 855. On the death of his childless brother Lothair of Lorraine, in 869 the inheritance was seized and shared by his uncles Charles the Bald and Louis the German, the pope, however, espoused the cause of the emperor, crowning him king of Lorraine in 872. Louis II died in 875, and the imperial crown was forthwith bestowed on Charles the Bald.

LOUIS III. Poman emperor surnamed 'The Blind,' was the son of Posa king of Provence and, through his mother, grandson of the emperor Louis II. He was born about 880 called to the throne of Provence in 890, and crowned emperor in succession to Berengar I at Rome in 901. In 900 while residing at Verona, he was surprised by his rival crowned rival blinded and ultimately sent back to Provence, where he lived in inactivity and comparative obscurity until 929.

LOUIS THE CHILD though he never actually received the imperial crown is usually reckoned as the emperor Louis III or Louis IV. He was the son of the emperor Arnulf was born in 893 and succeeded to the throne of East Francia or Germany in 900 when he was six years of age. During his brief reign Germany was devastated by the Hungarians who invaded the country year after year, defeating every force that ventured to oppose them. At the same time the kingdom was weakened by internal strife. The result of the prevailing anarchy was that the imperial constitution established by Charlemagne broke down and Germany was gradually divided into several great duchies the rulers of which while acknowledging the supremacy of the king, sought to become virtually independent. Louis, the last of the Carolingian race in Germany died in 911.

LOUIS IV (or V) the Pagan 'German king and Poman emperor was born in 1226. He was the son of the duke of Bavaria and in 1314, after the death of the emperor Henry VII was elected to the throne by five of the electors, the others giving their votes for Frederick duke of Austria. This double election led to a civil war in which Frederick was supported by the church and by many nobles, while the inhabitants of the great cities rallied round Louis. In 1322 Louis gained the battle of Mühldorf, taking Frederick prisoner, but the war still went on. Pope John XXII excommunicated Louis in 1324, whereupon wishing to bring the conflict to an end Louis offred to liberate Frederick on condition that he would withdraw his claim to the throne, and restore the cities and imperial lands seized by his party in Swabia. Frederick finding that the obstinacy of his brother, Duke Leopold would render it impossible to fulfil these terms returned to captivity and Louis was so touched by his magnanimity that he proposed that they should bare the responsibilities of government. The plan was tried but did not succeed and was virtually abandoned before Frederick's death in 1330. In 1327 Louis had gone to defend his rights in Italy where he was crowned emperor by Pope Nicholas V. whom he supported in opposition to Pope John XXII. Returning to Germany in the year of Frederick's death he made peace with the house of Austria, but John XXII refused to be conciliated and his successor Benedict VII acting in part under the influence of France continued the struggle. Irritated by the revival of papal pretensions which no longer commanded respect in Germany the electors met at Rhense and on the 15th of July 1338 issued an important declaration to the effect that the emperor derived his right to the German and imperial crowns, not from the pope but from the electors by whom he was

and in 1880 it was 123,718. This last total includes 20,900 persons of colour and 27,156 foreigners, the larger proportion of the latter being Germans.

It was in 1778 that Colonel George Rogers Clarke on his way down the Ohio left a company of settlers to take possession of Corn Island (no longer existing) at the extreme shore above the falls and in the following year the first rule cluster of cabins appeared on the site of the present city. In 1781 the Virginian legislature in 1780 gave the little settlement the rank of a town and called it Louisville in honour of Louis XVI of France, then assisting the American colonies in their struggle for independence. The rank of city was conferred by the Kentucky legislature in 1792.

LOULÉ, an old town of Portugal, in the district of Faro and province of Algarve is beautifully situated in an inland hilly district about 5 miles to the north west of the port of Faro. It is surrounded by walls and towers dating from the Moorish period and the principal church is large and fine. The special industry of the place is basket making. The population in 1878 was 14,662. The night church of Nossa Senhora da Piedade is a favourite resort of pilgrims.

LOUPDES, capital of a canton and seat of the civil court of the arrondissement of Argelès in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France lies 12 miles by rail south west of Tarbes, on the right bank of the Cère do Lau and at the mouth of the valley of Argelès. It has grown up around what was originally a Roman castellum and subsequently a feudal castle picturesquely situated on the summit of a bare scarp of rock. Near the town are marble quarries employing six hundred workpeople and forty slate quarries give occupation to two hundred and sixty more. The fountains of the highly picturesque neighbourhood support the race of milk cows which is most highly valued in south western France. The present fairs of Lourdes is entirely associated with the grotto of Massavielle where the Virgin Mary is believed in the Catholic world to have revealed herself repeatedly to a peasant girl in 1858 the spot, which is resorted to by multitudes of pilgrims from all quarters of the world is now marked by a large church above the grotto consecrated in 1876 in presence of thirty five cardinals and other high ecclesiastical dignitaries. There is a considerable trade in rosaries and other "objets de pitié" as well as in the wonder working water of the fountain, for which a miraculous origin is claimed. Not far from the grotto of Massavielle are several other caves where prehistoric remains going back to the Stone Age and the period of the remainder have been found. The population of Lourdes in 1876 was 5470.

LOUSE, a term applied indiscriminately in its broad sense to all epizootic parasites on the bodies of other animals. From a more particular point of view, however it is strictly applicable only to certain of these creatures that affect the bodies of mammals and birds. The former may be considered as lice proper the latter are commonly known as bird lice (although a few of their number infest mammals). Scientifically they are now generally separated into *Anoplura* and *Mallophaga*, although some authors would include all under the former term. In the article INSECTS it has been shown that modern ideas tend towards placing the *Anoplura* as degraded members of the order Hymenoptera and *Mallophaga* as equally degraded *Pseudo-Neuroptera* according to the different formation of the mouth parts. Both agree in having nothing that can be termed a metamorphosis they are active from the time of their exit from the egg to their death, gradually increasing in size and undergoing several moults or changes of skin, but it should be remembered that many insects of the hemimetabolic division would scarcely present any stronger indications of metamorphoses were it not for the usual outgrowth of wings which are totally wanting in the lice.

The true lice (or *Anoplura*) are found on the bodies of many mammals and, as is too well known, occasion by their presence intolerable irritation. The number of genera is few. Two species of *I. headus* are found on the human body, and are known ordinarily as the head louse (*P. capitis*) and the body louse (*P. vestimenti*). Some appear to recognize a third (*P. fuscicornis*) particularly affecting persons suffering from disease burrowing (at any rate when young) beneath the skin, and setting up what is termed "phthiriasis" in such a terrible form that the unhappy victims at length succumb to its attacks. In this several historical persons, both ancient and modern are said to have fallen victim, but it is open to very grave doubts whether this frightful condition of things was due to other than the attacks of myriads of the ordinary body louse. *P. capitis* is found on the head especially of children. The eggs laid on the hair hatch in about eight days, and the lice are full grown in about a month. Such is the fecundity of lice that it is asserted by Leconte that one female (probably of *P. vestimenti*) may in the course of eight weeks write a full birth of five thousand descendants. Want of cleanliness undoubtedly favours their multiplication in a high degree but it is scarcely necessary here to allude to the idea of an existing and probably still held by the very ignorant to the effect that they are directly engendered from dirt. The irritation is caused by the rostrum of the insect being inserted into the skin, from which the blood is rapidly pumped up. Attempts have been made to prove that the head louse (and in a smaller degree, the body louse) is liable to light variation in structure and also in colour according to the races of men infested. This was probably first enunciated by Pouchet in 1841 and the subject received more extended examination by Andrew Murray in a paper published in the *Transactions of the Zoological Society of Edinburgh* in 1861 (vol. xxii pp. 167-177) who apparently shows that some amount of variation does exist, but there is yet need for further investigation. That lice are considered bloodsuckers by certain uncivilized tribes is well known. It would be out of place to discuss here the possible interpretation of the Biblical reference to lice (*cf. Exodus xiii. 16, 17*). A third human louse is known as the crab louse (*Phthirus pubis*), this disgusting creature is found among the hairs on other parts of the body particularly those of the pubic region, but probably never on the head although its presence may generally be looked upon as indicating dissolute association it should not be regarded as always resulting therefrom as it may be accidentally acquired by the most innocent. The louse of monkeys is now generally considered as forming a separate genus (*Pedicularis*) but the greater part of those infesting domestic and wild quadrupeds are mostly grouped in the large genus *Hematopinus*, and very rarely is the same species found on different kinds of animals. One species is found on the seal and even the walrus does not escape a new species (*H. trichechii*) having been recently discovered affecting the axilla (and other parts where the skin is comparatively soft) of that animal. The bird lice (or *Mallophaga*) are far more numerous in species although the number of genera is comparatively small. With the exception of the genus *Trichodectes* the various species of which are found on mammals, all infest birds (as their English name implies). As the mouth parts of these creatures are not capable of being extended into a sucking tube but are clearly mandibulate it appears probable that they feed more particularly on the scurf of the skin and feathers, nevertheless great irritation must be caused by their presence for it is notorious that cage-birds much infested will peck themselves to such an extent as to cause death in their endeavours to get rid of the parasites. Several hundred species are already known. Sometimes

appointed. As the representative of national independence, Louis might have made himself one of the most popular of the emperors but he excited bitter jealousies by his grasping and unscrupulous disposition. By his marriage with Margaret the sister of Count William of Holland, he secured Holland Zealand Friesland, and Hainault, and he obtained the mastery of Tyrol by separating the heiress Margaret Mautsach from her husband a son of John the powerful king of Bohemia, and making her the wife of his own son Louis to whom (in 1322) he had granted the march of Brandenburg. The enemies he thus created were reinforced by Pope Clement VI, who not only excommunicated him again but (in 1346) persuaded a party of the electors to appoint a new king. Their choice fell on Charles, margrave of Moravia, the son of King John of Bohemia, who at once made an unsuccessful attempt to recover Tyrol. The outbreak of a new civil war was prevented by the sudden death of Louis at a bear hunt near Munich, on the 11th of October 1347. The conflict between the papacy and the empire was practically closed during the reign of Louis and he marked an epoch by his encouragement of the cities in opposition to the princes and nobles.

See *Mannert, Kaiser Ludw. II.* 1812. *Fr. von Weech, Kaiser Ludw. der Pär und König Johann von Böhmen* 1860. and *Dobner Die Auswanderung wärend Ludw. II. dem Pärer und Friedrich dem Schönen von Oesterreich* 1875.

LOUIS THE GERMAN son of the emperor Louis I., was born in 804. In the first partition of the empire in 817 he received Bavaria, Bohemia, Carinthia, and the subject territories on his eastern frontier. Displeased by later schemes of partition in favour of his half brother Charles he associated himself with his brothers Lothair and Pippin against the emperor, and he was in the field in defence of his rights when his father died. After the emperor's death in 840 Louis and Charles united against Lothair whom they defeated in the battle of Fontenay, and in 843 Louis received by the treaty of Verdun the whole of Germany to the east of the Rhine with Mainz Spire, and Worms on the left bank. He was a wise and vigorous ruler, but his forces were inadequate to protect the northern part of his kingdom against the Norsemen and he was not always successful in his wars with Slavonic tribes. In 858 he invaded West Francia, which he hoped to unite with East Francia, his own state, but Charles the Bald proved to be stronger than Louis had supposed, and he was obliged to retreat. When Lothair of Lorraine died in 869 his kingdom was seized by Charles who caused himself to be crowned at Metz but in the following year by the treaty of Meerssen the eastern half of the country was ceded to Louis. Louis expected to receive the imperial crown after the death of the emperor Louis II. Charles, however, outwitted him and Louis was attempting to avenge this supposed wrong when he died at Frankfurt on August 28. 876. East Francia and West Francia were again united under Charles the Fat, but as Louis was the first sovereign who ruled over the German and over no other Western people he is generally considered the founder of the German kingdom.

See *Dümmler Geschichte des Ostfränkischen Reichs* 1860.

LOUIS I. king of France surnamed Le D'bonnaire or the Pious. See *FRANCE*, vol. ix. p. 533, *GERMANY*, vol. x. p. 480 and *LOUIS I.* emperor, *supra*.

LOUIS II. surnamed Le Bègue or the Stammerer the son of Charles I. (The Bald) by Irmentrud of Orleans and the grandson of Louis the Pious was born on November 1. 846. On the death of his elder brother Charles the second son of Charles the Bald he succeeded king of Aquitania in 867, and ten years after he succeeded his father being crowned by H

Rheims under the title of "king of the French, by the mercy of God and the election of the people" (December 8. 877). In the following year (September 7) he availed himself of the presence of Pope John VIII. at Troyes to obtain a fresh consecration. He died at Compiègne after a feeble and ineffectual reign of eighteen months, on April 10. 879.

LOUIS III. son of the preceding by Ansgarde daughter of Count Hardouin of Brittany, was born about the year 863 and in 879 was designated by his father sole heir to the French throne. It was decided among the nobles however that the inheritance should be divided between Louis and his younger brother Carloman the former receiving Neustria, or all France north of the Loire and the latter Aquitania and Burgundy. On the Loire and elsewhere the two brothers inflicted several defeats on the Northmen (879-881), but in 882 Louis succumbed to the fatigues of war, leaving his inheritance to Carloman.

LOUIS IV. surnamed D Outremer (Transmarinus), son of Charles III. (The Simple) and grandson of Louis II was born in 921. In consequence of the disasters which befell his father in 922 Louis was taken by his mother Odgiva, sister of Athelstan, to England where his boyhood was spent—a circumstance to which he owes his surname. On the death of Paul or Rodolph of Burgundy who had been elected king in place of Charles the choice of Hugh the Great count of Paris, and the other nobles fell upon Louis who was accordingly brought over the Channel and consecrated in 936. His *de facto* sovereignty, however, was confined to the countship of Laon. In 939 he became involved in a struggle with Otto I. (The Great) of Germany about Lorraine which had transferred its allegiance to him; the victory remained at last with the emperor, who married his sister Cerberga to Louis. After the death of William Longsword, duke of Normandy Louis endeavoured to strengthen his influence in the duchy by obtaining possession of the person of Richard the infant heir, but a series of intrigues resulted only in his own captivity at Iouen in 944 from which he was not released in the following year until he had agreed to surrender Laon to his powerful vassal Hugh the Great. By the interposition of Otto the brother-in-law of Louis, Hugh, who for some years had effectually resisted both the carnal resources of the empire and the spiritual weapons of the church, was at last persuaded to restore Laon. The last years of this reign were marked by repeated Hungarian invasions of France. Louis died in 954, and was succeeded by his son Lothaire.

LOUIS V. Le Faincant son of Lothaire and grandson of Louis IV the last of the Carolingian dynasty, was born in 966, succeeded Lothaire in March 986 and died in May 987. He was succeeded by Hugh Capet.

LOUIS VI. surnamed Le Gros, Le Evreil' and Le Batallieur, the son of Philip I. of France and Bertha of Holland was born about 1078 was associated with his father in the government in 1100, and succeeded him in 1108. For some account of his character and of the events of his reign, see *FRANCE*, vol. ix. p. 539. He died on August 1. 1137.

LOUIS VII. Le Jeune and Le Pieux son of Louis VI., was born in 1120 and was associated with his father on the death of his elder brother Philip in 1131, being crowned at Rheims on October 25 by Pope Innocent II. He succeeded to the undivided sovereignty in 1137 the news of his father's death reaching him as he was engaged at Poitiers in the festivities connected with his unlucky marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine. In 41

1 attempt to assert his authority over the countship of Toulouse into a vehement quarrel with

two or three species (ordinarily) of different genera) infest the same species of bird and the same species of louse is not often found in different birds unless those latter happen to be closely allied. But in aviries and zoological gardens such cases do occasionally occur as is natural under the circumstances. These are analogous to the occasional presence of the flea of the cat dog domestic fowl &c. on man temporary annoyance is caused thereby, but the conditions are not favourable for the permanent location of the parasites. Notwithstanding the marked preference shown by a special kind of bird lice for a special host there is also a marked preference shown by the individual species of certain genera or groups of lice for allied species of birds, which bears upon the question of the possible variation of human lice according to the race infested.

Literature—The following works are the most important—Denny *Monographia Anoplurorum Erikenae* London 1849 Giebel *Insecta Phyta* (which contains the working up of Nitzsch's posthumous materials) Leipzig 1854 Van Beneden *Animal Parasites* London 1876 Piquet *Les 1 diculites* Leyden 1880 Mignan *Les Parasites et les Maladies Parasitaires* Paris, 1880

LOUTH a maritime county in the province of Leinster Ireland, is bounded on the N.E. by Carlingford Bay and the county of Down E. by the Irish Sea S.W. by Meath, and N.W. by Monaghan and Armagh. It is the smallest county in Ireland the area comprising 202 124 acres, or 316 square miles.

The greater part of the surface is undulating with occasionally lofty hills and in the north-east, on the borders of Carlingford Bay there is a range of mountains approaching 2000 feet in height. Many of the hills are finely wooded and towards the sea-coast the scenery in the more elevated districts, is strikingly picturesque. The northern mountains are composed of felspathic and pyroxyenic rocks. The lower districts rest chiefly on clay, slate and limestone. With the exception of the promontory of Clogher Head which rises abruptly to a height of 180 feet, the sea coast is for the most part low and sandy. The narrow and picturesque bay of Carlingford is navigable beyond the limits of the county, and the bay of Dundalk stretches to the town of that name and affords convenient shelter for a harbour. The principal rivers are the Fane the Lagan the Glyde and the Dee, which all flow eastwards. None of these are navigable, but the Boyne which forms the southern boundary of the county is navigable for large vessels as far as Drogheda.

Agriculture—In the lower regions the soil is a very rich deep mould, admirably adapted both for cereals and green crops. The higher mountain regions are covered principally with heath. Agriculture generally is in an advanced condition, and the farms are for the most part well drained.

In 1859 there were 97 954 acres or nearly one-half of the total area under tillage while 74 944 were pasture 4 35 plantations and 4 135 waste. The total number of holdings in 1850 was 816 of which 1294 were less than 1 acre in extent. Not less than 5340 were below 1 acre in extent and of these 146 were between 1 and 15 acres. The following table shows the areas under the principal crops in 1850 and 1851—

Wheat	Oats	Other Cereals	Potatoes	Turkey	Other Trees	Flax	Meadow and Cl.	Total
1850 87 74	18 74	22 00	12 00	9 14	2 48	130	1 4	111 61
1851 23 2	24 2	20 0	11 2	9 00	1 4	130	2 2	111 61

Between 1850 and 1851 horses 1 are diminished from 12,132 to 10,810 of which 374 are used for agricultural purposes. The number of cattle has increased only slightly from 3,107 to 3,139, of which 875 are milch cows. In 1850 numbered 31 717 and in 1851 33 26. Pigs in 1850 numbered 10 471 and in 1851 11 444. According to the last return there was a decrease of 179 proprietors, who possessed 200 777 acres, with an annual rental value of £200 000 or 20s. 10d. 1/2 per acre. Of the owners 4 per cent. possessed less than 1 acre and the average size of the

properties was 156 acres. The largest proprietors were Lord Clermont 20 809 acres Viscount Massereene 7193 A H Smith 1491 6239 Colonel J C W Porteus 5 6 and Lord Bellaw 1099

Manufactures and Trade—Sheetings and coarse linen cloth are manufactured in some places. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in deep-sea fishing and there is a very valuable oyster fishery in Carlingford Bay. At Newry Drogheda, and Dundalk a considerable coasting trade is carried on.

Location—The county is intersected from north to south by the Dundalk and Felfist line and the Irish North Western line. The western ends from Dundalk to Ennis Kilin.

Administration and Population—The county includes 6 baronies, 64 parishes and 644 townlands. It is in the north-eastern circuit. Assizes are held at Dundalk, and quarter sessions at Drogheda and Dundalk. There are ten petty sessions districts within the county and a portion of one. It includes a portion of the three poor law unions of Ards Drogheda, and Dundalk. With the exception of Drogheda which is in the Dublin military district the county is in the Belfast military district and there are barracks at Dundalk. Besides the two members at present returned by the county and one member by each of the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk Louth in the Irish Parliament was represented by an additional member for each of the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk and by two members for each of the boroughs of Ardee Carrin ford and Dunleer. The principal towns are Drogheda (14 66) and Dundalk (12 94). In 1870 the population was estimated at 61 42 which in 1841 had increased to 1 8 47 but in 1851 had diminished to 108 018 in 1871 to 84 071 and in 1881 to 78 008 of whom 38 241 were males and 39 987 females. In 1851 1st May 1851 to 31st December 1851 the number of emigrants was 3 21 a percentage of 37 of the average population during that period. The marriage rate to every 1000 of estimated population in 1880 was 24 the birth rate 28 5 and the death rate 21 4.

History and Antiquities—In the time of Ptolemy Louth was inhabited by the Voluntii. Subsequently it was included in the principality of Ormal or Ardal which was comprehended in the greater part of Meath Monaghan and Armagh. A subordinate territory which included Louth was known as *Uall Conal* and *Uall hore Conal*. The chieftain of the district was on record in 1130 and 1183 and in 1210 that part of the territory now known as Louth was made shire ground by King John and styled *Uall Erlich* until the time of Elizabeth it was included in Ulster.

In the county there are a large number of antiquarian remains of special interest. There are ruins of Druidical altars at Loughran and at Clack Edmond and of a Druidical temple at Ballinastree near Dunalk. The round tower at Monasterboice is in very good preservation and there are remains of another at Drogheda. The most remarkable monuments are those on Lullin Hill and at Ballinacallan. At Lullin Hill there is an extraordinary flat called *Uall hore* and the one night's work and near Ballinacallan there is a large Pith surrounded by earthen walls and a large tumulus in its vicinity. About miles from Dunalk there is a very ancient structure the origin of which has been much discussed. Near Ballinagh there is a curious artificial cave. A large number of spears swords axes of bronze gold ornaments and other relics of antiquity have been discovered. There are a great number of Danish and other old forts. Originally there were 24 but have been no fewer than twenty religious houses within the county. Of these there are interesting remains at Carlingford at Finghert where also is to be seen St Bridget's and at Mellifont the architecture of which is especially beautiful and elaborate and at Monasterboice where there are two crosses one of which St Boyne's is the most ancient and most finely decorated in Ireland.

LOUTH a municipal borough and market-town of Lincolnshire England is pleasantly situated on the river Lind and on a branch of the Great Northern Railway 2 1/2 mile east-north-east of Lincoln. By means of a canal completed in 1763 at a cost of £28 000 there is water communication with Hull. The town is about a mile in length, and is well built and paved. The church of St James, completed about 1516 in the Later English style with a spire 258 feet in height is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the county. There are an Edward VI grammar school, which is richly endowed a commercial school founded in 1676 and a national school. The other public buildings include a town hall a corn exchange and a market-hall. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1139. The industry in the neighbourhood consists of carpet weaving iron founding brewing malted lime burning and rope and brickmaking.

self succeeded to the throne of France on September 1, 1715. His majesty was declared in February 1723, and on September 5, 1725 (his cousin, to whom he had been engaged since 1721, having been sent back to Spain) his marriage to Maria Leszinska of Poland, his senior by seven years, was solemnized at Fontainebleau. This union continued to subsist after a fashion until the queen's death in 1768, but the successive relations of the king with De Chateauroux, De Pompadour and Du Barry are elements of much greater interest and importance to the student of his reign. His surname of 'Le Bien aimé' is said to date from August 1744 when he was seized with a dangerous illness at Metz, the people of Paris rushed in crowds to the churches to pray for his recovery, nor could they sleep eat, or enjoy any amusement until the "well beloved king" was out of danger. He died of small pox on May 10 1774 having been predeceased for some years by his only son Louis. His successor was his grand son Louis XVI. For his reign see FRANCE (vol. ix. pp 584-593).

LOUIS XVI, third son of Louis the Dauphin, and grandson of Louis XV, was born at Versailles on August 23 1754, was married to Marie Antoinette, archduchess of Austria at Versailles on May 16, 1770 succeeded his grandfather on May 10 1774, and was beheaded on January 21 1793. See FRANCE (vol. ix. pp 593-604).

LOUIS XVII titular king of France the third son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette was born at Versailles on March 27 1785 became dauphin in June 1789 was proclaimed king after the execution of his father was recognized as such by the Governments of England and Russia, but died in captivity in the Temple Paris June 8 1795.

LOUIS XVIII, brother of Louis XVI was the fourth grandson of Louis XV, and was born at Versailles on November 17, 1755 receiving at his birth the title of count of Provence. During the earlier stages of the revolutionary struggle he showed considerable sympathy with the popular party but in June 1791 he found it necessary to withdraw to Coblenz and subsequently he took some part in the operations of the army of Condé. He was at Hamm in Westphalia when tidings of his brother's murder arrived and lost no time in proclaiming the succession of his nephew Louis XVII, him self being recognized as regent. In June 1793 he succeeded to the royal title, after several years of involuntary wandering he found an asylum in England from October 1807 till April 1814 when he reentered France. He only once left it again during the Hundred Days" (March to June 1816) his death took place at Paris on September 18, 1834. For his reign see FRANCE (vol. ix. pp 617-619). He was succeeded by his brother Charles X.

LOUIS PHILIPPE king of the French was born at the Palais Royal Paris on October 6, 1773. His father was Louis Philippe-Joseph duke of Orleans a descendant of the younger brother of Louis XIV, and by his mother he derived his origin from the Comte de Toulouse the legitimized son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. At his birth he received the title of duke of Valois, and after 1785 when his father succeeded to the Orleans title, he himself bore that of duke of Chartres. In 1781 Madame de Genlis was appointed his 'gouverneur'. From 1789 onwards he manifested sincere sympathy with the new ideas then gaining currency and in June 1791 he joined at Vendôme the regiment of dragoons of which he had been colonel since 1785. In 1792 he took part in the battles of Valmy and Jemmapes, holding high military rank under Kellermann and Dumouriez in the following year he was present at the bombardment of Venloo and of Maastricht, and showed remarkable courage at Neerwinden. Proscribed

along with Dumouriez he entered upon a period of twenty one years of exile from France, spent partly in Switzerland and other European countries, partly in the United States and in the Spanish American colonies. By the execution of his father he became duke of Orleans in 1793 and he was married to Marie Amélie daughter of Ferdinand IV of Naples, at Palermo on November 25 1809. In April 1814 he returned to Paris where his old military rank and the property of his father were restored to him the 'Hundred Days' in 1815 condemned him to a renewed but much briefer exile, during the reign of Louis XVIII he was regarded with some jealousy by the court on account of his liberal opinions but enjoyed greater favour under Charles X., immediately after the three days of July 1830 he was called to exercise the functions of 'lieutenant general of the kingdom' and on August 9 he accepted the title of king of the French. For his reign see FRANCE (vol. ix. p 620-622). Escaping in disguise from Paris at the Revolution of 1848 he on March 3 reached England where Claremont was his home until his death on August 26 1850.

LOUISA (1776-1810) queen of Prussia was born March 10 1776, in Hanover where her father, Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was commandant. After the death of her mother who was by birth a princess of Hesse Darmstadt, she was entrusted to the care of a Fraulein von Wolzogen and afterwards to that of her grandmother the landgravine of Hesse Darmstadt. During the period of the revolutionary wars, she lived for some time with her sister Charlotte the wife of Duke Frederick of Saxe Hildburghausen. In 1793 she met at Frankfurt the crown prince of Prussia afterwards King Frederick William III who was so fascinated by her beauty and by the nobleness of her character that he asked her to become his wife. On April 24 of the same year they were betrothed and on the 24th of December they were married. As queen of Prussia she commanded universal respect and affection and nothing in Prussian history more pathetic than the patience and dignity with which she bore the sufferings inflicted on her and her family during the war between Prussia and France. After the battle of Jena she went with her husband to Königsberg and when the battles of Eylau and Friedland had placed Prussia absolutely at the mercy of France, she made a personal appeal to Napoleon at his headquarters in Tilsit but without success. Early in 1808 she accompanied the king from Memel to Königsberg, whence towards the end of the year she visited St Petersburg, returning to Berlin on the 21st of December 1809. During the war Napoleon, with incredible brutality attempted to destroy the queen's reputation but the only effect of his charges in Prussia was to make her more deeply beloved. On the 19th of July 1810 she died in her husband's arms, while visiting her father in Strelitz. No other queen in modern times has been more sincerely mourned. She was buried in the garden of the palace at Charlottenburg, where a beautiful mausoleum containing a fine recumbent statue by Rauch was built over her grave. In 1840 her husband was buried by her side. The Louisa Foundation (Luisenstift) for the education of girls was established in her honour and in 1811 Frederick William III instituted the Order of Louis a (Luisenorden). On the 10th of March 1876 the Prussian people celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birth, and it was then decided to erect a statue of Queen Louisa in the Thiergarten at Berlin.

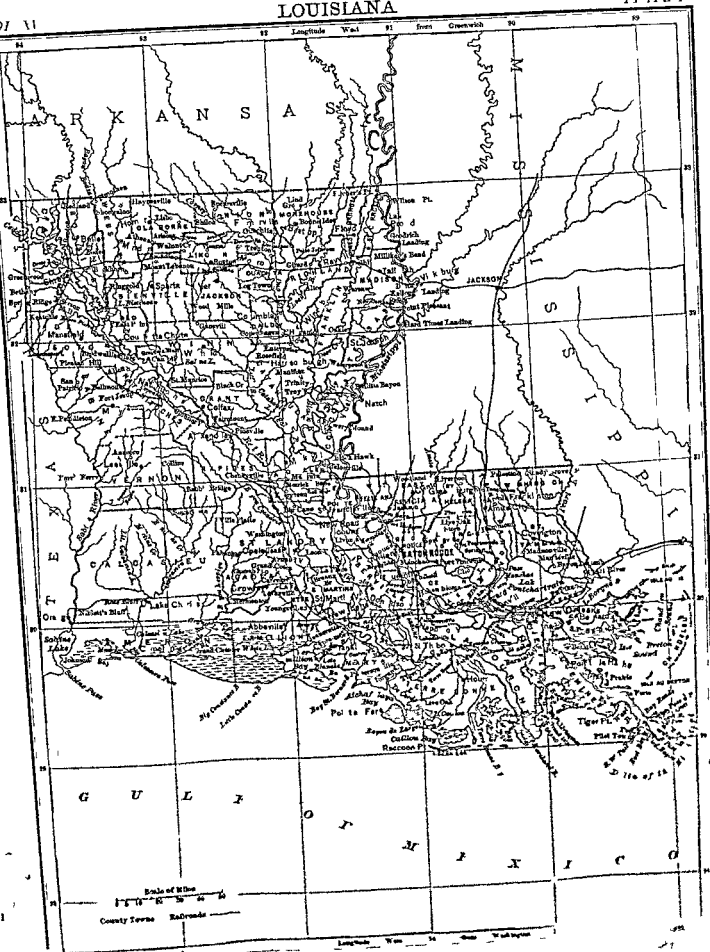
See Adami *Louise Königin von Preussen* 7th ed. 1875 Engel, *Königin Louise* 1876 Klockholz *Louise Königin von Preussen*, 1876 Mommson and Treutwein *Königin Louise* 18 8 in English Hilsen *Life and Times of Louise Queen of Prussia*, 1814

in favour, his father Michel le Tellier had been made chancellor and his only opponent Colbert was in growing disfavour. The ten years of peace between 1678 and 1688 were distinguished in French history by the rise of Madame de Maintenon, the capture of Strasburg, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in all of which Louvois bore a prominent part. The surprise of Strasburg in 1681 in time of peace in pursuance of an order of the chamber of reunion was not only planned but executed by Louvois and Meneval and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he claims the credit of inventing the dragonnades. Colbert died in 1683, and had been replaced by Le Tellier, an adherent of Louvois in the controller-generalship of finance and by Louvois himself in his ministry for public buildings which he took that he might be the minister able to gratify the king's two favourite pastimes war and building. Louvois was able to superintend the successes of the first years of the war of 1688, but died suddenly of apoplexy after leaving the king's cabinet on July 16 1691. His sudden death caused a suspicion of poison, and struck everybody with surprise. "He is dead" writes Madame de Sevigné, that great minister, that important man who held so grand a position and whose *Moi* spread so far who was the centre of so much. "Tell the king, of England said Louis the next day, 'that I have lost a good minister but that his affairs and mine will go none the worse for that.' He was very wrong with Louvois the organizer of victory was gone. Great war ministers are far rarer than great generals. French history can only point to Carnot as his equal English history only to the elder Pitt. The comparison with Carnot is an instructive one both had to organize armies out of old material on a new system, both had to reform the principle of appointing officers, both were admirable contrivers of campaigns, and both devoted themselves to the material well being of the soldiers. But in private life the comparison will not hold. Carnot was a good husband an upright man and a broadminded thinker and politician while Louvois married for money and lived openly with various mistresses, most notoriously with the beautiful Madame de Courcelles used all means to overthrow his rivals and boasted of having revived persecution in his horrible system of the dragonnades.

The principal authority for Louvois's life and times is Camille Rousset's *Histoire de Louvois* 4 vols. 188-89 a great work founded on the 900 volumes of his *Archives* at the *Dépôt de la Guerre*. Saint Simon from his class prejudices is hardly to be trusted but Madame de Sevigné throws many bright side lights on his times. *Testament Politique du Louvois* (1890) is spirited.

LOVAL SIMON FRASER BARON a famous Jacobite intriguer executed for the part which he took in the rebellion of 1745 was born about the year 1676 and was the second son of Thomas, afterward twelfth Lord Lovat. He was educated at King's College Aberdeen and there seems reason to believe that he was there no negligent student as his correspondence afterwards gives abundant proof not only of a thorough command of good English and idiomatic French but of such an acquaintance with the Latin classics as to leave him never at a loss for an apt quotation from Virgil or Horace. Whether Lovat ever felt any real principle of loyalty to the Stuarts or was actuated throughout merely by what he supposed to be self interest it is difficult to determine but that he was a born traitor and deceiver there can be no doubt. One of his first acts on leaving college was to recruit three hundred men from his clan to form part of a regiment in the service of William and Mary in which he himself was to hold a command—his object being as he unhesitatingly avows to have a body of well trained soldiers and their influence whom at a moment's notice he might carry over to the interest of King James. Among other wild outrages in which he was engaged about this time was a rape and forced marriage committed

the widow of a previous Lord Lovat with the view apparently of securing his own succession to the estates, and it is a curious instance of his plausibility and power of influencing others that after being subjected by him to the most horrible ill usage, the woman is said to have ultimately become seriously attached to him. A prosecution for his violence however having been instituted against him by Lady Lovat's family, Simon found it prudent to retire first to his native strongholds in the Highlands, and afterwards to France, where he at length found his way in July 1702 to the court of St Germain. One of his first steps towards gaining influence there seems to have been to announce his conversion to the Catholic faith. He then proceeded to put the great project of restoring the exiled family into a practical shape. Hitherto nothing seems to have been known among the Jacobite exiles of the efficiency of the Highlanders as a military force. But Lovat, who was of course well acquainted with their capabilities, saw that as they were the only part of the British population accustomed to the independent use of arms, they could be once put in action against the reigning power. His plan therefore was to land five thousand men and detach troops at Dundee where they might reach the north eastern passes of the Highlands in a day's march and be in a position to divert the British troops till the Highlands should have time to rise. Immediately afterwards five hundred men were to land on the west coast seize Fort William or Inverlochy and thus prevent the access of any military force from the south to the central Highlands. The whole scheme affords strong indication of Lovat's sagacity as a military strategist, and it is observable that his plan is that which was continuously kept in view in all the future attempts of the Jacobites and finally acted on in the last outbreak of 1745. The advisers of the Pretender seem to have been either slow to trust their astute coadjutor or slow to comprehend his project. At last however he was despatched on a secret mission to the Highlands to sound those of the chiefs who were likely to rise and to ascertain what forces they could bring into the field. He very soon found however that there was little disposition to join the rebellion and he then made up his mind to secure his own safety by revealing all that he knew to the Government of Queen Anne. Having by this means obtained a pardon for all his previous crimes he was sent back to France to act as a spy on the Jacobites. On returning to Paris suspicions soon got afloat as to his proceedings and in the end he was committed close prisoner in the castle of Angoulême where he remained for nearly ten years or till November 1714 when he made his escape to England. For some twenty five years after this he was chiefly occupied in lawsuits for the recovery of his estates and the re-establishment of his fortune in both of which objects he was successful. The intervals of his leisure were filled up by Jacobite and Anti-Jacobite intrigues, in which he seems to have alternately as suited his interests acted the traitor to both parties. But he so far obtained the confidence of the Government as to have secured the appointments of sheriff of Inverness and of colonel of an independent company. His disloyal practices however, soon led to his being suspected and he was deprived of both his appointments. When the rebellion of 1715 broke out, Lovat acted with his characteristic duplicity. He represented to the Jacobites—that what was probably the main truth—that though eager for their success he was weak health and advanced years prevented him from joining the standard of the prince in person while the Lord President of the he professed his cordial attachment to the cause of things but lamented that his headstrong remonstrances had in fact prevented him from succeeding in taking with him a number of the rulers. The truth



artificial imitation. His career as a dramatist was checked by the suppression of the stage if he had been born thirty years earlier or thirty years later. Fletcher or Congreve would have had in him a powerful rival. The most recent edition of his poems is that by W. C. Hazlitt, in 1864

LOVLER, SAMUEL (1797-1868), novelist, artist, song writer, and musician was born in Dublin in 1797. His father was a member of the stock exchange. Lover began his life as an artist and was elected an academician of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts—a body of which he afterwards became secretary. He acquired reputation as a miniature painter, and a number of the local aristocracy sat to him for their portraits. His love for music showed itself at a very early age. At a dinner given to the poet Moore in 1818 Lover sang one of his own songs, which elicited special praise from Moore. One of his best known portraits was that of Paganini, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. He attracted attention as an author by his *Legends and Stories of Ireland* (1832) and was one of the first writers for the *Dublin University Magazine*. He went to London about 1835 where among others he painted Lord Brougham in his robes as lord chancellor. His varied gifts rendered him very popular in society and he appeared often at Lady Blessington's evening receptions. There he sang several of his songs which were so well received that he published them (*Songs and Ballads* 1839). Some of them illustrated Irish superstitions among these being "Pory O More," "The Angels Whisper," "The May Dew," and "The Four leaved Shamrock." In 1837 appeared *Rory O More a National Poem*, which at once made him a great reputation as a novelist, he afterwards dramatized it for the Adelphi Theatre London. In 1842 was published his best known work *Handy Andy an Irish Tale*. Meanwhile his multifarious pursuits had seriously affected his health and in 1844 he gave up writing for some time substituting instead public entertainments called by him "Irish Evenings" illustrative of his own works and his powers as a musician and composer. These were very successful both in Great Britain and in America. In addition to publishing numerous songs of his own Lover edited a collection entitled *The Lyrics of Ireland* which appeared in 1858. He died on July 6 1868. Lover was remarkable for his versatility, but his fame rests mainly on his songs and novels the latter are full of sunny Irish humour and teem with felicitous pictures of national life. Besides those already mentioned he wrote *Treasure Trove* (1844) and *Mitrical Tales and Other Poems* (1860).

LOWELL the twenty seventh city in population of the United States in Middlesex county Massachusetts at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers 26 miles north west from Boston. It is often called the Spindle City and the Manchester of America because of the extent of its cotton manufacture. The principal source of its water power is Pawtucket Falls in the Merrimack, and steam is employed as an auxiliary to the amount of 19 793 horse-power. The first cotton mill was started in 1823 in the place was the village of East Chelmsford. In 1826 it was made a town and named Lowell in memory of Francis Cabot Lowell from whose plans it had been developed but who died in 1817. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It originally comprised 2895 acres but by annexation from neighbouring towns its area has been increased to 7615 acres, or 11.8 square miles. The population which in 1836 was 17 633, was 40 928 in 1870 and 59 485 in 1880 (males 26 855 females 32 630) and in 1882 was estimated at 64 000.

The following table shows the extent of the principal manufacturing companies in 1882 —

Company	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878
Merrimack	103	103	103	103	103
Hamil	103	103	103	103	103
Apple	103	103	103	103	103
Lowell	103	103	103	103	103
Mutual	103	103	103	103	103
Tremont	103	103	103	103	103
Lawrence	103	103	103	103	103
North	103	103	103	103	103
Massachusetts	103	103	103	103	103

The capital of the State of Massachusetts is Boston. The population of the State in 1882 was 1,288,000. The State is divided into 14 counties. The principal cities are Boston, Lowell, Springfield, Worcester, and Fall River. The State is famous for its manufacturing industry, particularly in the textile and shoe industries. The State is also known for its education and culture. The State is a member of the New England States and the United States.